



# The Old Stone Wall

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State of New Hampshire, Department of Cultural Resources  
Division of Historical Resources

Spring 2003

## “LUMBERJILLS REPLACE LUMBERJACKS”

James L. Garvin

**R**osie the Riveter and her sisters were a powerful force at the Portsmouth Navy Yard during World War II. But in Concord, Laura the Lumberjack and her all-woman sawyer's crew helped the United States government salvage valuable timber while producing lumber that was badly needed for wartime construction.

The story of the nation's first all-female sawmill gang was rediscovered a few years ago by Sarah Smith, a forest industry specialist with the University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension in Durham. Talking with sawyer John Willey in Andover, Smith learned that Willey's mother, Laura, had bossed a female crew at a Concord mill known as “Turkey Pond #2” from the autumn of 1942 through 1943. The U. S. Forest Service built the mill in an attempt to overcome a serious production shortfall by private sawmills that were trying to process the enormous quantity of logs toppled by the great hurricane of 1938.

The storm of September 21, 1938, was the worst natural disaster ever recorded in New England. Slamming ashore in Rhode Island and cutting a swath northward through central New England, the hurricane left an estimated 2.6 billion board feet of timber on the ground. It was imperative that this wood be protected from insects and decay and be sawn into merchantable lumber as quickly as possible,



*Elizabeth Esty moving logs with a peavey, 1943.  
(Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division,  
FSA-OWI Collective)*

but the job was far too large for existing sawmill capacities.

Economists feared that unless the federal government provided its own market for the excess supply, private enterprise could not absorb the glut. Millions of board feet would rot in the woods. Within two months after the storm, federal legislation established the Northeast Timber Salvage Administration (NETSA) to purchase felled timber. To preserve the wood until it could be sawn, white pine and spruce logs were drawn to over a hundred ponds in New Hampshire, where immersion in the water protected them from decay and insect damage. Turkey Pond in Concord became the largest single storage pond in New England, receiving nearly 12 million board feet of pine logs.

To boost sawmill capacity, NETSA contracted with private operators to set up portable mills near the storage ponds and saw and stack lumber. The first mill to locate at Turkey Pond was that of H. S. Durant, who moved

from Maine to begin processing the logs. By the fall of 1942, the Durant mill had cut only 4 million board feet. It was clear that this single mill could never process all the logs in Turkey Pond by the target date of June 1943.

Recognizing that women were rapidly filling many industrial jobs being vacated as men were called to military service, the Forest Service decided to build a second sawmill at Turkey Pond and to staff it with women. The mill began to operate in November 1942. Heading a crew who ranged in age from eighteen to fifty was Laura Willey, a 43-year-old sawfiler whose husband, Marshall, ran the saw.

Newspapers and magazines were impressed with the women's endurance. The *Boston Sunday Globe* headlined one article in December 1942, “Lumberjills Replace Lumber-

*continued on page 3*

### HIGHLIGHTS

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| WOMEN'S SAWMILL              | 1 |
| VIEW FROM THE SOLARIUM       | 2 |
| CONSERVATION<br>PLATE GRANTS | 2 |
| NATIONAL REGISTER            | 3 |
| PRESERVE AMERICA             | 3 |
| NH BARN SURVEY               | 4 |
| NH STATE REGISTER            | 6 |
| COMMISSIONER'S CORNER        | 7 |
| MCCONAHA ON<br>NCSHPO BOARD  | 7 |
| SCRAP OSSIPPEE WORKSHOP      | 8 |
| CURATOR'S REPORT             | 8 |

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*The New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources (DHR) is a state agency, supported by the State of New Hampshire, by the federal Historic Preservation Fund (through a matching grant administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior), and by donated funds and services. The DHR administers state and federal programs for the preservation and enhancement of New Hampshire's historical and cultural heritage.*

## The View From The Solarium

(Alice & Jim Go To Washington)

I recently had the delightful opportunity to spend some time in Washington, D.C., with Alice DeSouza, former Chair of the New Hampshire Preservation Alliance and current Chair of the Board of Advisors of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

In true partnership fashion, Alice and I spent a day on Capitol Hill, visiting New Hampshire's congressional delegation. We briefed each of them on historic preservation activities in New Hampshire, listened to their concerns, and offered our continued assistance as we work together to protect New Hampshire's heritage.

Alice and I can report that we were very well received in each office and were able to spend considerable time with staff and every member of our delegation, except Senator Gregg, who was on duty at the Capitol. Our newest member of the delegation, Congressman Jeb Bradley, was not only gracious with his time, but offered his support in two important areas.

Congress is working on the Historic Preservation Fund budget, which provides money for the Save America's Treasures (SAT) grants and other programs, and the essential federal budget for the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs). The SHPO federal budget has declined dramatically since 2001 and the 2004 budget threatens the viability of SHPOs across the country.

Congressman Bradley offered to write the budget subcommittee chair in support of increased funding for the SHPO budgets, for the SAT grants, and for new money to support a more aggressive effort in surveying and inventorying historic properties. He also offered to join the newly formed bipartisan Preservation Caucus.

Time and again, our New Hampshire delegation has been able to find critical funding for many historical treasures in New Hampshire. Without the good work of our delegation, these funds would not be available. Without the partner-

ship of the SHPO, the successful execution of these projects would not be possible.

In the case of federal funding for historic preservation projects, we are often asked to help develop plans and write letters of support. If approved we must complete the Section 106 review. We offer technical assistance to the applicant in meeting the Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation and we are increasingly taking on both the drafting and holding of lengthy preservation easements.

We value this partnership with our congressional delegation and look for opportunities to strengthen it. Our thanks to all of them for their continuing support.

*James McConaha*

*Director,*

*Division of Historical Resources*

*NH State Historic Preservation Officer*

## Apply for a DHR Conservation Plate Grant!

Application forms for the **DHR's 2003 Conservation License Plate Grant** and instructions for completing the applications are now available by direct mail, by telephone requests, by e-mail at [preservation@nhdhr.state.nh.us](mailto:preservation@nhdhr.state.nh.us), and by downloading the application materials from the DHR's web site, <http://www.nh.gov/nhdhr/moose.html>. Completed applications must be returned to the DHR on or before July 15, 2003. No applications will be accepted after this date, and no faxed or e-mailed applications will be accepted.

Enacted in 1998 under RSA 261:97, the **Conservation License Plate Program** provides funds from new purchases and renewals of the "Moose Plate" license plates to supplement existing efforts to conserve or preserve New Hampshire resources, from scenic lands and wildlife to historic sites. The funds allocated to the NH Division of Historical Resources

each fiscal year are available to state and county agencies, local municipalities, and non-profit organizations that operate or manage publicly owned and accessible historic properties and historic or archaeological artifacts.

Because the Conservation License Plate program funds are derived from the specialty license plates, the funds generated are intended for publicly owned resources whose conservation and preservation will benefit and be accessible to the public. **Applicants for the DHR grants may request up to \$10,000, and no matching funds are required.** The DHR seeks to fund projects that provide the public with visible proof of how the "Moose Plate" money is used, by preserving and conserving significant resources that contribute to New Hampshire's history and cultural heritage.



Find out how to get  
**THE New Hampshire  
status symbol at  
[www.mooseplate.com](http://www.mooseplate.com)**

## Lumberjills...

*continued from page 1*

jacks." After the first winter, a Forest Service evaluator said of the crew, "Weather—cold, rain or snow—never stopped them. . . . They were 100% loyal to their job and proud to say they worked in a Government sawmill."

To commemorate the role of the two Turkey Pond sawmills in processing the wreckage of the hurricane, NHDHR and the Department of Transportation will place a state historical marker at the pond this summer. Forester and historian Sarah Smith will tell the story of the

## PRESERVE AMERICA

**President issues executive order for new historic preservation initiative**

President Bush signed executive order 13287, titled "Preserve America," on March 3, 2003, and First Lady Laura Bush announced the program in a speech to the National Association of Counties conference. The executive order is a clear statement to federal agencies of their historic preservation responsibilities under sections 110 and 111 of the National Historic Preservation Act and other federal preservation laws. Agency heads are to designate a senior policy level official who will have oversight responsibility for agency historic preservation programs. The order directs federal agencies to inventory and promote greater use of historical sites in partnership with state, tribal, and local governments. The executive order also calls for improving stewardship, planning, and accountability in federal agency historic preservation activities. It mandates an assessment of the current use of all federal historic properties, and directs agencies to consider making such properties available to non-federal entities to advance local community and economic objectives, provided they are consistent with agency missions. Finally, the executive order seeks to promote historic preservation through heritage tourism. For text of the Executive Order and remarks by Mrs. Bush visit <http://www.whitehouse.gov>.

great storm, and the heroic efforts of men and women to deal with its aftermath, at a ceremony on June 6<sup>th</sup> announcing the annual New Hampshire Preservation Alliance Achievement Awards.

*Note: to view some fifty photos of the women's sawmill at Turkey Pond online, together with hundreds of other New Hampshire images taken by the Farm Security Administration and Office of War Information, go to the Library of Congress "American Memory" site, then to "Agriculture," and then to "Depression Era to World War II: FSA/OWI Photos, 1935-1945." at <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/fsowhome.html>.*

## Recent State Listings to the National Register of Historic Places



*Benjamin Aldrich Homestead, Colebrook, NH.  
Listed March 11, 2003 (Photo by Robert Shaw)*

**The Benjamin Aldrich Homestead** is significant as an agricultural property within the town of Colebrook. It illustrates historic patterns of agricultural activity based on its associations with regional farming practices and occupation by the same family for 156 years. The farm is typical of the diversified family farm of the late 18<sup>th</sup> through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> centuries, which consisted of house, barns, sheds, and other support structures as well as pasture, cropland, and woodland.



*Jackson Falls Historic District, Jackson, NH.  
Listed March 7, 2003. (Photo by Lisa Mausolf)*

**The Jackson Falls Historic District** has been recognized for its architecture as well as for its important associations with tourism in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. This grouping of structures reflects the history and development of the town of Jackson beginning in 1846, when the first property in the district was constructed. It incorporates a range of functional types including town hall, library, church, hotel, and residences. Among the district's buildings are fine examples of Greek Revival, Queen Anne, and Shingle styles of architecture.

Christine E. Fonda  
National Register Coordinator



# The New Hampshire Barn Survey

**The New Hampshire Barn Survey** began three years ago, when the NH Division of Historical Resources and the Historic Agricultural Structures Advisory Committee kicked off a farm reconnaissance inventory project.

The Advisory Committee was formed the year before, with the legislative charge to slow the loss of New Hampshire's historic agricultural structures—barns, silos, corn cribs, poultry houses and more— by helping property owners preserve these important cultural landmarks. The barn survey was initiated to determine how many and what types of agricultural buildings remained in the state.

In the past three years, hundreds of barn owners from every part of New Hampshire have completed inventory forms, documenting the richness and diversity of the state's agricultural heritage, as well as its losses to time and nature. But the goals of determining what New Hampshire farmers built and what remains are elusive. New Hampshire's agricultural history does not fit neatly or quickly into a table or database.

However, survey teams in Franconia, Deerfield and Charlestown have tackled the task with a town-wide approach, completing surveys of barns and other agricultural outbuildings in all three communities. These town-wide surveys are invaluable, both for the data they contain and as an advocacy tool for preserving historic buildings, open space and agricultural landscapes. Although each town used the Division of Historical Resources' Farm Reconnaissance Inventory Form to record data, each project proceeded in a different fashion and uncovered distinctive historic properties and historical patterns of development. Their stories are inspirational and instructive for everyone hoping to preserve historic agricultural structures.

## Franconia



*Surveyors in Franconia found this wooden hay fork track puzzling; all other examples in town were metal.  
(Photo by Kris Holmes)*

The Franconia Historical Society was among the first to contact the Division of Historical Resources for ideas on how to complete a town-wide barn survey. Franconia had a head start on its project: a town-wide survey of all types of historical properties completed in 1990 as a masters degree project by Gregory E. Thulander. Although its emphasis was not on agricultural structures, the 1990 survey did provide high quality black and white photo of most of the barns in town, along with their location and some historical information. Starting with the 1990 data, the historical society's barn survey team drove every road in town to make sure that no barns were missed and to determine what had changed in the past ten years. In all, the team identified 86 barns in Franconia. Then the site visits began.

The project's coordinator, Kris Holmes, stressed the benefits of a team approach for fieldwork; "one set of eyes is not enough." The survey team usually included three people; often a person "who knew a lot of people in town," a person with an agricultural background to identify structures, their uses and tools, and a person who recorded information in an organized and consistent way. Information was uncovered by investigating the barn and its landscape, by talking with the property owner, and by checking the town history and old photos — a tall order for just one person. With practice over a year and a half, the team devoted an average of

three hours to every barn, including fieldwork and assembling the inventory form in its final format.

The historical society advertised the barn survey in the local newspaper to let property owners know what was happening. Although some property owners initially worried that the project was somehow related property to tax assessments (a common fear for any historical survey work!), the society found that most everyone was thrilled that the town's agricultural buildings were being cataloged. Recently, "many properties have rapidly changed hands in town," Kris Holmes reports, "and the farm family histories are being lost." These oral and written histories are now captured and recorded in one place with the farm's location, photos and sketch maps as they exist today. For the town's smaller farms in particular, the Franconia Barn Survey may be the only place their histories are documented.

## Charlestown



*A chicken house in Charlestown.  
(Photo by Charlestown Historical Society)*

By acreage, Charlestown is not among the largest towns along the Connecticut River. But surprisingly, the hard-working Charlestown Historical Society found 166 barns in town, and documented 22 others that are no longer standing, but for which some information and photos were still available. About half of these buildings were "horse-and-buggy barns" — small barns in the village built to house a horse, buggy and perhaps a cow or chickens. The survey offers a great deal of insight into this often overlooked type of agricultural building. As in other towns in the region, a good number of Charlestown barns are small English style barns that have been updated or added to over time.

"The Charlestown Historical Society was very fortunate to

receive a grant from the Connecticut River Joint Commissions to defray project costs. Volunteers completed fieldwork and compiled and formatted the survey data; grant funding largely covered the cost of photo and producing the inventory forms.



*An early 19th century barn, wagon shed and ice house in Charlestown. Freestanding English style barns appear to be more common in the Connecticut River Valley than elsewhere in New Hampshire. (Photo by Charlestown Historical Society)*

The historical society started its barn survey by consulting the town tax list, but found that it didn't "begin to tell the whole story," according to the project's director, Joyce Higgins. "Barns or former barns will be listed as garages, sheds, houses, business, etc. It is necessary to look at every building in town on site to try to determine if it began life as barn." To unravel the barn origin question, the historical society also relied on two published town histories, oral histories, and the 1987 National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Charlestown Main Street Historic District. Even with these resources, the barns' dates of construction were difficult to establish; two or three conflicting dates of construction were often found for the same structure.

As in Francess town, the Charlestown volunteers found very little written history for most of the barns in town, but a great deal of public interest. The historical society thoroughly searched for historical photos. "These photos provided visual evidence of barns' changes of use and design," explains Joyce Higgins, "They were extremely interesting, and of interest to everyone who saw them." For duplicating historic photos, surveyors found Kodak's

Photomaker "invaluable" and affordable: 48 cents for a 4x6 reproduction. (Photomaker and similar technologies are available at many drug and department stores.)

The barn survey is now available for the public's use in the historical society's archives room at town hall. To date, most of the visitors have been descendants of families who owned a particular barn at one time. Joyce Higgins feels that the most important result of the survey was to bring barns, and particularly "vanished" barns, to the forefront of people's attention. Without this increased visibility and public participation in the survey, many of the historical photos and oral history "are lost forever." Despite the impressive total of 166 barns surveyed, the historical society remains convinced that many more barns once stood in town. Joyce Higgins writes, "Another thing to consider is how many old houses have vanished. Those old houses usually had barns."

### Deerfield



*Surveyors discovered wooden water cisterns inside barns in Deerfield. (Photo by Deerfield Heritage Commission)*

In Deerfield, a subcommittee of the town's Heritage Commission took on the task of surveying the community's barns. Beginning in November 2000 and finishing in July 2002, the four-member team found 80 barns and described their project as "a slippery task....twenty years earlier we would have had much more history."

As in Francess town, the team approach worked very well for the Deerfield project. Comprising the team was a representative from the select board, a photoer, a scheduler and chronicler, and a "reader" of old

barns and their construction methods. Setting aside a four or five hour block for fieldwork, the team's goal was to visit four barns a day. About twenty-five weekend days were devoted to field visits, scheduled around good weather conditions. About one-fourth of the buildings were what the subcommittee called "legacy barns" – barns still owned by long-time families in town. The remaining three-quarters highlighted the need to record the town's agricultural history before it dissipated with time and change.

As expected in an agricultural community, the survey team recorded a large number of mid-19th century gable-front barns, commonly called Yankee or New England barns, as well as twenty to thirty connected farm complexes. Change may not have been as continuous in Deerfield as in a place such as Charlestown. Many outbuildings remained, such as a cheese aging building, cooper shops and milk houses, and many barns retained interior features such as silos, water tanks and floor scales, as well as a large number of outhouses. With interior inspections, the survey subcommittee also discovered some unique examples of adaptive reuse, such as a barn housing an organ repair shop and another being used as a pottery shop.

The Heritage Commission is already using its survey data for purposes in addition to documentation and advocacy. For holiday gift-giving, it produced a 2003 "Barns of Deerfield" wall calendar. Look for another in 2004!

### The Survey Continues

A number of other towns and cities in New Hampshire are planning and implementing town-wide barn surveys, each based on the community's historical agricultural resources and planning needs. The Division of Historical Resources also continues to encourage individual property owners to complete Farm Reconnaissance Inventory Forms. They are available on the DHR's

*continued on pg 6*

## New Hampshire Barn Survey

*continued from page 5*

web site, at <http://www.nh.gov/nhdhr/barnsurveyproject.html>, via e-mail to [emuzzey@nhdhr.state.nh.us](mailto:emuzzey@nhdhr.state.nh.us), or by calling the office at 603-271 3483. In order to make the barn survey data more accessible and quantifiable, the Division is developing a barn survey database. If you have an interest in barns and databases, please consider volunteering some time to this effort. The Francetown, Charlestown and Deerfield projects each provided a second copy of their survey to the DHR for this purpose.

Although the surveyors in Francetown, Charlestown and Deerfield all modestly maintain that their projects were not without error or omission, each expressed a great satisfaction, and perhaps even relief, in compiling so much historical data before change and development erased the physical record of their town's agricultural heritage. Several noted that the hardest part was figuring out how to start, whether by driving every road in town, consulting tax cards, or making property lists organized by streets. By the conclusion of the Francetown project, Kris Holmes reported that "I think it is important for people to know that they don't have to be experts in this field in order to carry out the survey. I have a 'barn' book list which I found very helpful and also found local contractors very willing to answer questions about construction features. After doing a little reading, and doing a few surveys, it all comes together."

*Special thanks to Joyce Higgins, Kris Holmes, Kay Williams, Marge Reed, Charles Higgins, Frank Hanchett, Frank Jones, Jim Deely, Fran Menard, Rebecca Hutchinson and all of the other barn surveyors and owners who have chronicled New Hampshire's agricultural structures and contributed to this article.*

*Elizabeth H. Muzzey  
State Survey Coordinator*

## Recent Listings to the New Hampshire Register of Historic Places

The New Hampshire State Register of Historic Places program highlights the importance of historic buildings, districts, sites, landscapes, structures and objects to the state's residents and communities. The irreplaceable resources listed on the State Register each tell a story about New Hampshire's history, architecture, archeology, engineering or cultural traditions.

Listing a property on the State Register can contribute to its preservation in a number of ways. These include honorific recognition that a resource is significant in a community and to its planning processes, qualification for state financial assistance for preservation projects (when funds are available), and special consideration in the application of some access, building and safety code regulations. Property owners also receive a complimentary one-year membership to the New Hampshire Preservation Alliance.

Since October 2002, sixteen properties have been listed on New Hampshire State Register of Historic Places. These are:

- Acworth Town Hall, Acworth
- Sellin Farm, Barnstead
- Province Road Meeting House, Belmont
- St. Kieran Community Center for the Arts, Berlin
- Burch House, Bethlehem
- Benjamin Aldrich Homestead, Colebrook
- Capt. Caleb Page/ "Molly Stark House," Dunbarton
- Benjamin Rowe House, Gilford
- Horace Richards House / Aiken Academy, Goffstown
- Greenfield Elementary School, Greenfield
- New England College Covered Bridge, Henniker
- Lake Company Office, Laconia (Lakeport)

- Evans Block, Lancaster
- Randall Farm, Lee
- District #2 Schoolhouse / Old High School, Manchester
- The Meetinghouse, Sugar Hill

Photos of some of these properties are shown here. For more information on how to list a property on the New Hampshire State Register, please visit the Division of Historical Resources' web site at <http://www.nh.gov/nhdhr/barnstatereg.html> or call the office at 603-271-3483.



**Sellin Farm, Barnstead, NH.**  
*Photo courtesy of Anne and David Sellin.*

First settled about 1775, this farm was the 20th century summer home of Thorsten Sellin, an internationally recognized author, criminologist and penologist. Although his research was gathered in a number of cities, Mr. Sellin did much of his professional writing at the farm.



**Province Road Meeting House, Belmont, NH.** *Photo courtesy of the Belmont Historical Society.*

Constructed in 1792, the Province Road Meeting House is the only one remaining of four 18th century meeting houses constructed in the town of Old Gilmanton. Chartered in 1727, Old Gilmanton consisted of today's Belmont, Gilford and Gilmanton. As the needs for rural meeting houses and churches changed in the mid 19th century, the second floor of this building was removed, creating its current appearance. This image is taken from an early 20th century post card.





**Rowe House, Gilford, NH.** Photo by Elizabeth Durfee Hengen.

Benjamin Rowe, a rural brick manufacturer and mason, constructed this house as his own residence in about 1838. This unusual building incorporates the full contents of the brickmaker's kiln, from over-burned "clinker" bricks to soft "salmon" bricks. Of special note is the placement of the four chimneys along the center hall rather than on the outer walls, allowing for more windows and light on each floor.



**Richards House, Goffstown, NH.** Photo courtesy of Robert A. and Donna W. Boulay.

The Horace Richards House is the oldest and only historic building remaining at Shirley Station, an important 19th century commercial crossroads in Goffstown. It was built in 1809 as a school in Goffstown village, moved to Shirley Station in 1842 for use as a residence, and then updated with Craftsman and Colonial Revival details in the early 20th century.



**Lake Company Office, Lakeport (Laconia), NH.** Photo courtesy of NH Dept. of Environmental Services.

The Winnepissiogee Lake Cotton & Woolen Manufacturing Company built this small office above the dam between Paugus and Opeechee bays in the 1880s. From

here, the company controlled water rights and development along the Merrimack River watershed well into the 20th century. Today the New Hampshire Water Resources Council owns and manages the property as part of the Winnepesaukee Project.



**The Meetinghouse, Sugar Hill, NH.** Photo courtesy of the Sugar Hill Historical Society.

This Main Street landmark has served as a meeting place and social center since 1830, long before the town of Sugar Hill was chartered in 1962. Originally built to house the Freewill Baptists, it was later used by the Advent Christian Society, then as a town hall, and now as a meeting space.

Elizabeth H. Muzzey  
State Survey Coordinator

## James McConaha Elected to NCSHPO Board of Directors

The NH Division of Historical Resources is proud to announce that **James McConaha** of Concord was elected to the board of directors of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, during the board's annual meeting in Washington, D.C. McConaha is the director of the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources and is the State Historic Preservation Officer.



The National Conference supports the work of the state historic preservation offices through research, public information, and legislative proposals, and maintains a liaison with Congress, federal agencies, and national preservation organizations.

## Commissioner's Corner

**"Artists at Work, 1935-1942: New Hampshire Remembered"** featuring WPA (Works Progress Administration) works by Nathaniel Burwash and Herbert Waters is currently on display at the New Hampshire State Library. The exhibit is a project by the Division of Arts and curator Rebecca Lawrence. It open Monday through Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and will be on display until June 4, 2003. Please take this opportunity to visit the State Library and see this very special part of the Department of Cultural Resources "Hidden Treasures" series.

**The New Hampshire State Library recently announced that the Library of Congress has accepted the State Library's proposal to establish a Center for the Book in New Hampshire.** There will be a grand opening reception held at the New Hampshire State Library on Monday, May 5<sup>th</sup> at 7:00 p.m. We hope that all of you will be able to join us. Special guests at the Reception will include John Cole, Library of Congress; Tomie dePaola, author; Marie Harris, New Hampshire poet laureate; John Harrigan, *Colebrook News & Sentinel*; and Rebecca Rule, writer and humorist. If you wish to attend the reception an RSVP is requested by May 2<sup>nd</sup> to Donna DuSell at 603-271-2392.

"New Hampshire is proud to join the state center network," said State Librarian Michael York. In anticipation of that event, Katie McDonough, Field Services Coordinator for the State Library, compiled and created materials for distribution that demonstrated the range of activities already underway. "When you pull all the information together you realize the many opportunities available in New Hampshire," said McDonough; "our task is to coordinate and publicize these events for maximum public advantage."

For more information contact Katie McDonough at the State Library's Library Development Services Section, 800-499-1232 (ext. 4) or 603-271-8520.

Van McLeod  
Commissioner

## Summer Archaeological Survey Workshop at Ossipee Lake

This summer **SCRAP (State Conservation & Rescue Archaeology Program)** will continue survey work around Ossipee Lake as part of our long term research in that area. Edna Feighner and Ann Pilkovsky will head the survey. The fieldwork will investigate the early historic period around the lake. Previous surveys have focused on the pre-Contact sites, and a rich record of sites from Paleoindian through Late Woodland has been recorded. In the process of that research we have recovered historic Euro-American materials. This data in concert with historic documentation reflects an equally interesting historic period occupation in the area. We will continue our research with further investigation on Lovewells Fort, a known Colonial site which is owned by the Ossipee Historical Society. The site has been altered over the years, and we will try to obtain a better understanding of the actual site limits and condition. We will also investigate additional areas in the vicinity to fill gaps in our previous surveys.

The project is designed as a SCRAP workshop on survey methods. Workshop participants will be taught the basics of archaeological survey and artifact recognition, including stone tools and stone tool manufacturing byproducts, Native American ceramics, Euro-American ceramics and other Colonial era artifacts.

The workshop is scheduled for twelve days in the field during the month of July 2003. An orientation

and introduction to policies, procedures and documentation format will be held at the Division of Historical Resources lab at 99 Airport Road in Concord on July 1, 2003, from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon. Fieldwork will take place on July 7-9, July 15-17, July 23-25, and July 28-30.

For more information and to register for the workshop, contact Edna Feighner at the NH Division of Historical Resources, PO Box 2043, Concord, NH 03302-2043, by phone at 603-271-2813, or by e-mail at [efeighner@nhdhr.state.nh.us](mailto:efeighner@nhdhr.state.nh.us).



Recording shovel test pit data.  
(Photo courtesy of Edna M. Feighner)

Try out the online portal  
to NH state government  
**[www.nh.gov](http://www.nh.gov)**

## Curator's Report

The Joint Legislative Historical Committee has responsibility for fine arts and decorative arts at buildings under the purview of the General Court. Currently your State Curator is working with the Committee to properly conserve and preserve two items of dress military uniform owned by John

Quimby (1790-1864), a resident of Hopkinton, New Hampshire and a veteran of the War of 1812. Research into the New Hampshire state militia has brought us to War of 1812 payroll records collected by Warner, New Hampshire author Jack Noon, whose book *Muster Days at Muster Field Farm: New Hampshire's Muster Day Tradition, 1787-1850* (Peter Randall, 2000) is an important addition to literature on this subject. Mr. Noon has donated the payroll records to the NH State Archives. With the help of volunteers and staff at the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society in Hopkinton, we hope to have the backpack and canteen owned by John Quimby on public display this year.

For several years we have worked to develop information about portraits owned by the State of New Hampshire, online at <http://www.nh.gov/nhdhr/publications.html>. We have also worked with the Joint Legislative Historical Committee to prepare information for wall-mounted labels of individual portraits. The Committee has stayed with the project, first under the leadership of the late Rep. James Whittemore, then under former Rep. O. Alan Thulander, and now under the leadership of Rep. David Welch. It has been a difficult enterprise to "boil down" the achievements of past state leaders into a brief form that still does justice to the subject, but we have persevered and are making progress. It is thanks to the interest of the members of the Joint Legislative Historical Committee that this work has continued, and your State Curator is hopeful that we are nearing completion. Watch for more news in the near future!

*Russell Bastedo*  
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